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### ***A NEW DAPHNELLA.***

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In September, 1889, my attention was attracted to some fragments of an entomostracan observed in filterings from water of Lake Erie taken at Cleveland by Dr. L. B. Tuckerman. These fragments I at first thought to be portions of a *Latona*, but on examining some complete specimens of the creature from which they came, soon afterward furnished me by Dr. Tuckerman, they were seen to be specimens of a *Daphnella*, and prove to be specifically distinct.

I have named the new species *Daphnella Tuckermanni*, and append the following description: Carapace ovate, truncate posteriorly; head elongate, large, nearly as long as body; general appearance much like *Sida* or *D. Wingii*; foot as in the latter, with two long claws each with three smaller hooks, and two rows of minute teeth on the post-abdomen; caudal setæ extremely long, two-jointed, very slender, and slightly plumose near the very attenuate tip, set on a prominent bulbous cushion as in the genus generally; ventral margin of shell rounding, rimate, sparsely fringed, with setæ longest above and diminishing in length to the truncate margin; a row of 9 to 12 saw-like teeth or spines on the posterior ventral margin, ending at the angle formed by the truncation of the shell; these spines are intercalated with smaller slender setæ, and a row of fine, short, intra-marginal cilia extends thence to the posterior junction of the valves. Superior antennæ extremely long, setiform, obscurely two-jointed, and pectinate with fine short cilia on the under side, tip extremely attenuate; inferior antennæ very large and strong, rami unequal; first joint of inner branch with a terminal spine and one filament, outer joint with one marginal and three terminal filaments; first joint of outer branch with four marginal filaments, outer joint with six marginal and two terminal filaments and a terminal spine; all filaments of the antennæ very long, two-jointed, and profusely plumose; abdominal feet as usual, but with very long filaments, all finely plumose; intestine as in *D. Wingii*; eye large and placed

as in the genus. The most striking peculiarities are the structure and excessive length of the superior antennæ and caudal setæ; length of body, .560; of head, .496; total, 1.05 mm.; length of superior antennæ, .528 mm.; of inferior do., .800 mm.; of inner ramus, first joint, .210; second joint, .064; terminal filaments, .432 mm.; of outer ramus, first joint, .160; second joint, .240; terminal filaments, .464 mm.; length of caudal setæ, .832 mm.; width of body, .448 mm.

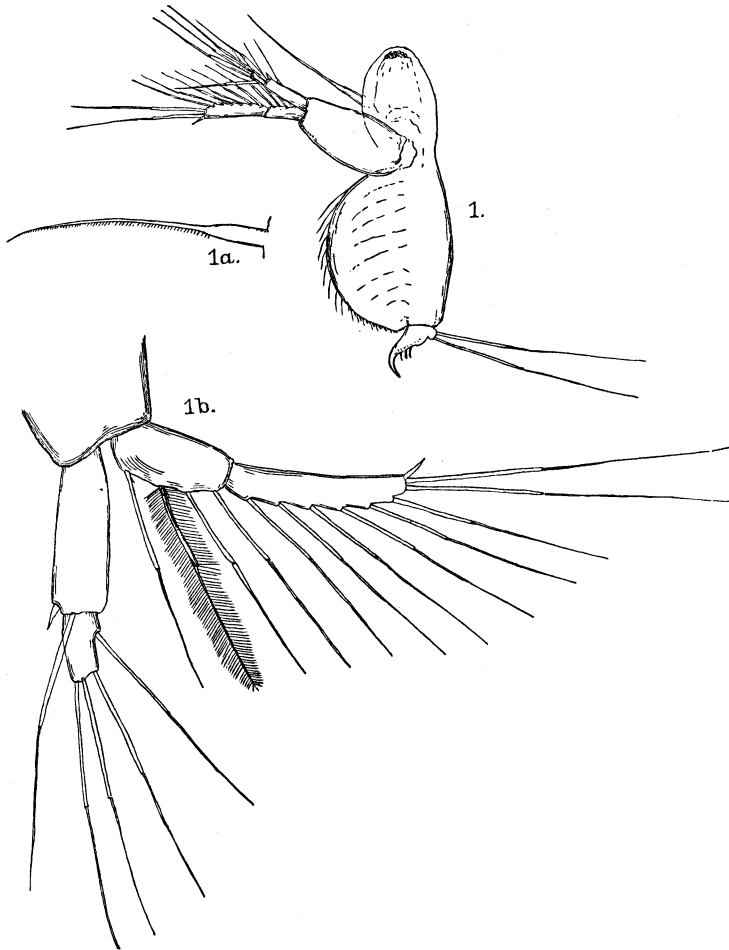


Fig. 1.—Side view  $\times 40$ ; *a*, superior antennæ  $\times 63$ ; *b*, rami and filaments of inferior, do more enlarged, one showing plumes  $\times 100$ .